

37638 to 37646—Continued.

arching outwards and downwards, the young ones covered with a minute, dark-colored down. Leaves ovate or obovate, pointed, from 1 to 1½ inches long, sharply toothed, and downy beneath (less markedly so in cultivation). Flowers one-half to three-fourths of an inch across, produced singly or in pairs with the young leaf clusters from the previous season's shoots in April, very short stalked; petals of a lively rose color; calyx tubular. Fruit almost stalkless, red, one-third of an inch long, tapering towards the end.

"Native of the mountains of the Levant, where it usually makes a close, stunted bush, very unlike the rather free-growing plant seen in this country. It needs a sunny position and is admirably suited on some roomy shelf in the rock garden fully exposed to the sun. In such a position, following a hot summer, it flowers profusely enough to almost hide its branches. It is perfectly hardy at Kew, and it is rather remarkable that it remains so rare and little known, seeing that it was introduced (from Mt. Lebanon) in 1802." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 248-249.*)

37643. LONICERA CHRYSANTHA Turcz.**Honeysuckle.**

"This species of *Lonicera*, which is valued chiefly for its dark red fruits, is one of the most conspicuous of the early-flowering species. It is a native of eastern Siberia, and since its introduction by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1910 has proven perfectly hardy in the gardens of the Arnold Arboretum." (*Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information, Nos. 19 and 23, April 25 and May 22, 1912.*)

37644. LONICERA RUPRECHTIANA Regel.**Honeysuckle.**

"This shrub sometimes attains a height of 12 feet. The leaves are ovate lanceolate, acuminate, usually dark green above, grayish pubescent beneath, 2 to 4 inches long. The flowers are borne on rather long peduncles which are pure white at first and glabrous on the outside. The fruits make their appearance in May or June, and they are usually red but at times yellow. This species of *Lonicera* is much rarer than its hybrids with *L. tatarica*." (*Bailey, Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.*)

37645. PRUNUS GRAYANA Maxim.**Bird cherry.**

"This species of *Prunus* occurs throughout the forest regions of Japan, and it is also frequently seen on the plains of Yezo. The flowers, which occur in racemes, make their appearance in early June and are followed in August by black fruits. In shape this species greatly resembles *P. padus*, the main difference being in the flowers, which are less fragrant." (*Bul. Acad. Imp. Sciences, St. Petersburg, vol. 29 (1884), p. 107.*)

"A native of Japan, where it is a small tree 20 to 30 feet high, with a slender trunk. This species is very closely allied to our common bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), differing chiefly in the leaves, which have no glands on the very short stalks (almost invariably present in *P. padus*), and in the teeth being finer and more hairlike. The white flowers are borne in erect racemes up to 4 inches long. Fruit black, about the size of peas, narrowing toward the apex. The species inhabits the mountain forests of the main island of Japan and the southern parts of Yezo. The true plant is very uncommon in cultivation." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 237.*)